STUDENT RIVALRIES.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE INTERCOLLEGIATE

CONTEST. STUDENT SENTIMENT IN THE VARIOUS COLLEGES-THE SCHEME GENERALLY HAILED WITH ENTHU-SIASM-THE COMPETITORS AND THEIR RECORDS -THE ESSAY PRIZES-INTEREST TAKEN BY THE

PACULTY IN THE PROGRESS OF THE PLAN. During the past Fall preparations have been in progress in many a retired college town for the exhibition of literary and oratorical skill soon to be made so public on the stage of the Academy of Music in this city. The honor of being the representative speaker of one's college on such an occasion has no doubt proved an inducement to work on the part of the undergraduate, far more atimulating than any ordinary college prize or medal. The result is said to have been a degree of enthusiasm and diligence heretofore unknown in two very important methods of college culture. Six colleges, by series of rigid preliminary contests, have selected 12 young men as the representatives of their best oratorical talent.

The delay and mistakes natural to an undertaking of such an entirely novel character have not been wanting in this. The excitement and enthusiasm produced by the preliminary Intercollegiate Convention in Hartford last Spring were suffered to languish and almost utterly die out during the Summer. No determined steps to assure the contest this Winter were taken until the first of December. To this entirely is due the small number of colleges represented. Six only found themselves pre-pared at such short notice, and as many more regret that lack of time for preparation alone keeps them from the list this season, and have signified their intention of entering next year. Among the latter are Brown, Wesleyan, Hamilton, Dartmouth, Bowdein, and Amherst. President Smith of Dartmouth writes, Dec. 14: "The undergraduates have voted to refrain from participating this year, not on general grounds, but because of the shortness of the time for preparation." President Stearns of Amberst heartily approves the enterprise, and assigns the same reason for Amherst not appearing. And so with the rest. Harvard has expressed no opinion, save that of interest in the experiment. Yale has condemned it heartily as far as its influence in that institution is concerned, but considers it of importance and benefit to the small colleges.

Princeton, Williams, Lufayette, New York University, Rutgers and Cornell will be represented by two men each. In following years, should more colleges compete, as no doubt they will, each college will be re-

stricted to one representative.

In addition to the personal benefit derived from par fleipation in the contest, it is urged that a valuable opportunity will be afforded for comparing the results of the various systems of elecutionary training new in vogue in the colleges represented. As will be seen below, an essential difference exists both in the amount of attention and encouragement given to belies lettres and oratery in the various colleges, and also in the manner in which the student undertakes and continues their

The idea of an Intercolligate Literary contest, which had been donling about the press in a misty form for some time, was first taken up by Princeton College. In October, 1873, balf a dozen men met, discussed the subject. and after consulting such men as Presidents Stearns, Chadbourne, and McCosh, Jas. T. Fields, T. W. Higginson and others, sent a communication to Williams College, asking her to toin in calling a convention to put the plan into operation. This met with a cordial response. A call was issued in the name of Princeton and Williams to the colleges of the Eastern and Middle States, and from that beginning the scheme has proceeded to its present

Princeton has always paid great attention to rhetoric and oratory. This is due very largely to the influence of the two rival literary societies, which hold positions of great power in college affairs. They are the oldest societies of the kind in the country, both having passed their centennials. The great mass of the students is about equally divided between them. It is almost impossible for a man to hold a place of any importance or influence in his class without going into one or the other of the halls. They control class-day elections, and almost all the oratorical appointments which are made by the voice of the students. Secrecy has always been a leading feature of the societies, each of which possesses a building and library. The only part of their machinery for keeping up rhetorical training of which the the outer world is supposed to know anything are the prize medals, of which about 14 are given, in each Hall, every year.

pight before Commencement between eight Juniors, four from each society. These men are called "J. O.'s." and the contest is the chief oratorical occasion of the college, occupying somewhat the same position as that for the De Forest medal at Yale. Five prizes are offered-one of \$100 and four of \$29 each. In addition to these the college authorities offer seven large prizes for essays on various surjects. Two of the annual fellowships depend in great measure upon a contest in essay-writing, and The Nassau Literary Mgaazine offers four prizes of \$20 in each year for essays. Thus there are about 46 prizes given altogether or in large part for every year. These prizes vary in amount from \$15 to \$500. The total sum of them is \$2.030.

W. D. Nicholas, the first representative in oratory, is a graduate of the class of '74, and was prepared for college at Blair Academy, N. J. During his college course he has taken four prizes in Cho Hall, and was one of the Junior orators. He also delivered the class oration. S. M. Miller of Philadelphia, the second representative in oratory, is a member of the class of '75, and was pre pared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord. N. H. He was one of last year's J. O.'s. Mr. Allan Marquand, the essayist from Princeton, was prepared for college at St. Paui's School. He has taken two of the college essay-prizes, and was one of the first scholars in his class. He graduated in '74, with the second honor.

WILLIAMS. The undergraduates of Williams, who had long been agitating the practicability of other than muscular intercollegiate competition, warmly approved Princo ton's proposition, and lent themselves heart and soul to furthering the success of the enterprise. Dr. Chadbourne, one of the first college presidents who expressed himself on the subject, approved of it thoroughly, urged the students to support it, added much to the success of the enterprise by his advice, and has watched its progress with the greatest interest. Williams students always had a good reputation among the colleges for their proficiency in the departments to which the contest is this year coufined. The undergraduates have, though only about 150 in number, published until this year two good college journals, The Review and The Vidette. The literary socities, which in many other New-England colleges have been suffered to die out through neglect have never wanted support nor failed to exercise strong induence since 1793 in this college. fine halls, and hold weekly meetings. A contest in oratory, styled the Prize Rhetorical Exhibition, or more popularly by the students, the "Moonlight," is held annually, under the suspices of the faculty. Ten speakers, five chosen from the Junior and five from the Sophomore Classes, contend for prizes valued at \$150. The chair of Rhetoric has fer many years ably filled by Prof. Bascom, now President of Madison University, and widely known through his works. Prof. G. L. Ray mond is his successor, and is meeting with great success. A contest was held publicly on the Saturday pre ceding Commencement, 1874, to decide upon Williams's representative in the Intercollegiate contest. The three judges unanimously decided on Walter D. Edof Utica, N. Y., a member of the Senior class Mr. Edmonds is a native of Utica, and was prepared for college at the Utica Free Academy. He has delivered by special request of the inhabitants of Williamstown the Decoration Day address on the village green for the last two years, and was also the orator of class day this Summer. The subject of his oration is "The Saint Simon Stylites of To-day." Charles B. Hubbell williams's second representative, was chosen at the same time with Mr. Etimonds. Mr. Hubbell is widely known among the colleges by his prominent position in boating masters. He was a member of the Williams erew last Buromer at Stratega. He is a native of Troy. N.Y., and President of the Intercollegate Literary Association. Harlan H. Ballard and Charles H. Watson are the Williams representatives in easy writing. are the Williams representatives in easily writing. LAPAYETTE.

Lafayette College is in perfect sympathy with the movement. As with Williams and Princeton, the proposition agitated at the Hartford Convention was not new one to Lafayette. President Cattell heartly appreves the movement, and regards such a competitio as "just so far more honorable than that of the boult crews as brain is superior to muscle." C. H. Barlo Professor of Elocution, says: "I regard the propos Intercollegiate contest with the greatest favor, noble rivairies lift men up. The outportunity of pearing in such a contest sitself an honor-second to no attained by the nudergraduate, while the man who sh justly carry away a prize will have something please themselves by earnost labor and care-training to share in future contests. I delighted that the project is favored as of emissions in the field of literature and ora-

tory. To all human forceight its success is already assured." Lafayette is giving more attration to writing and speaking each year. In addition to her literary halls and the several contents held each year in speaking, she has laid down in her curriculum of studies a system of rhetorical culture second to none in any of the colleges. Lafayette this year selected her representative by general election, but proposes in future to follow the plan pursued by most of the colleges—preliminary contest. N. H. Laussiere, the first elected orator of Lafayette, is 21 years of are, and is a member of the class of 1875. He has won a high reputation as an orator and writer. He has taken nearly all the prize effered by his college in these directions. Forest Hubings, the orator chosen second to represent Lafayette, lives at Emlenton, Penn., and is a member of the class of 1876.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. This University is auxious to aid in the movement Chancellor Crosby has repeatedly expressed himself in terms of the warmest approval on the subject, and strongly advocates competitive examination in scholarship in addition to the present contests in orators and essay writing. He has promised the benefit of his presence and advice in the second annual Convention of the Association which will be held on the day following the exercises in the Academy of Music. The University claims to offer peculiar advantages to those of its students who desire to cultivate oratory. In addition to the hiterary societies the regular college curriculum provides for instruction in clocution under the superintendence of the professor of belies lettres, Dr. B. M. Martin. Each student is also obliged to deliver, once during the respective terms, an oration before the faculty and the whole college assembled in the chapel. The Freshmen and Sophomores declaim selected pieces, the Juniors and Seniors speak their own productions. There is, moreover, an annual Junior Exhibition. This is a public exercise, usually taking place in the Academy of Ausic. To the best speaker on this occasion is awarded the "Webster Prize" by a committee of judges in no way connected with the institution. Great enthusiasm was developed in the University when the proposition of an intercollegiate literary contest was first broached. A preliminary contest was at once set on foot, which was open to all members of the Junior and Scuior classes. The judges consisted of Drs. Crosby, Martin, and Johnson, all members of the Hon. Toco. E. Toulinson of this city. Mr. Tomlinson was the Webster Prise man of 1873, and has always borne a prominent part in all college matters. He is 20 years of age, and has always borne a remove the proposition of this city. Mr. Tomlinson was the Webster Prise man of 1873, and has always borne a prominent part in all college matters. He is a native of New-York. The subject of his oration will be upon "The Cid." Baldwin G. Cooke, the second orator of the University, will be the youngest of the contestants, having just completed his 18th year. He is a native of New-York. The subject of his oration strongly advocates competitive examination in scholar ship in addition to the present contests in oratory and

The faculty of this college feel much interest in the approaching contest. They believe that it will be promotive among all the colleges competing of increased attention to the important departments of composition here of the Junior and Senior classes was also held in this college. A committee of three judges selected, on this occasion, James Kemlo of the class of 1875 as Rut-gers' representative orator. Mr. Kemlo is a resident of Brookyn. He is 25 years of a resident of and elecution. A preliminary contest confined to mem this occasion, James Kemlo of the class of 1875 as Rutgers representative orator. Mr. Kemlo is a resident of
Brookiya. He is 25 years of age, and engaged in a variety of pursuits before entering college, having, smong other things, mastered the trade of
printing. He attended the public schools of New-York
City during his sarly life. His oration for the contest
has been carefully prepared and is on the late Charles
Samner. Rutgers' second orator is John H. Salisbury of
Catskill, N. Y. This gentleman is 22 years of age; he
fitted for college at the Catskill Free Academy. He has
always been noted for his excellence in declamation.
The subject for his oration is "The Nocessity for Independent Thought." An exceptional degree of attention
is paid by Rutgers to rhetorical and elocutionary culture. In addition to frequent excercises in essay writing, required from all the classes, and original orations from the upper classes, there
are "Speaking Rehearsais," which each sitdent in form is obliged to attend, and in which he
is systematically trained in articulation, force,
stress, inflection, emphasis, and, above all, expression.
White the principles and ruies laid down by Russell are
generally followed, more care is taken to inspire the
student with a determination to combine naturalness
with energy than to adhere strictly to any precise system. The valedictorian of the Senior class is appointed
solely on his merits as a speaker and writer, and many
prizes and honors are given: m all the classes, by both
coilege authorities and literary societies to those who
show the highest excellence in composition, debate, and
declamation. Rutgersdoes not compete this year for the
essay prize. CORNELL.

The students of Ithaca are enthusiastic about the con test, but lend it support rather in view of what it may lead to than what it is at present. Should it develop lead to than what it is at present. Should it develop into intercollegiate examinations in other sciences, it is said it would receive the warmest commendation by the faculty and students. As it is, Cornell is by no means lakewarm in the matter. Bhe promptly raised the sum required for admission, chose an essayist, George C. Fitch of the class of 1875, and names one representative orator. The president of the Scuinc class has written for 200 scats to be reserved for "Cornellaus" on the occasion of the contest. Cornell objects to the shortness of the time to which the orators are limited—ten minutes. The Cornell undergraduates, after some deliberation over the feasibility of a preliminary contest in that institution, determined not to hold one, but to send as their representative in oratory the successful competitor for the "Woodford Gold Medal." For this prize the Senior Class competes. The six best essays are selected and spoken, the best of these receiving the prize, which is identical in value and honor with the De Forest of Yale and the Clark of Hamilton. James F. Cluck, the successful competitor, is a graduate of the class of 1874, and a member of the Classical Department, and has always been a very good reputation in Cornell, both as a speaker and writer. The sacject of his oration is not yet announced. Considerable attention has always been paid to rhetorical and literary training at Cornell. The course in these two departments is for the first two years identical with that at Yale and Harvard. In the junior and senior years, instead of continuing the text-book system, the feature of the course recently adopted in Amherst, and which recently won such warm praise from Col. Higgmon, thave always been pursued. Deoftes are held from time to time, orations delivered on political and scientific subjects, essays read, and lectures delivered by into intercollegiate examinations in other sciences, it is have always been pursued. Decates are held from time to time, orations delivered on political and scientific subjects, essays read, and lectures delivered by the students themselves. In all cases those exercises are followed by public criticism by the professors. The prize system is uniformly discouraged at Cornell, and no marking system is allowed, as those engaging in this, as well as every other study, have no other motive than pure love of and interest in the subject to induce them to pursue it.

UNION. This college had appointed a representative in orator; John Lansing, but owing to his illness he will be prevented from appearing on the stage of the Academy

THE CONTEST AND THE CONVENTION.

The contest will be held, as has been before at nounced, on Thursday evening, Jan. 7, 1875, at 8 o'clock, in the Academy of Music in this city. In order to rais sufficient funds to defray the expenses of the enterprise a small admission fee will be charged. Boxes and seat may be secured at any time at the stage-door of the Academy. The second annual Convention of the Intercollegiate Literary Association will be held on Friday Jan. 8, 1875 (the day following the contest). A call to the various colleges who are members of the Association has been issued, requesting them to elect and send on the three delegates to which each is cutifled. Most of the feolleges have compiled. Colleges desiring to be admitted to the Association for the coming year, are requested to send delegates also. The Convention promises to be one of great interest, and will be addressed by the most famous educators and literary men of the country. small admission fee will be charged. Boxes and seat

A COAL MINERS' STRIKE PREDICTED.

OPERATORS PLANNING TO REDUCE MINERS' WAGE -DETERMINATION OF THE UNIONS TO RESIST -A LONG STRIKE ANTICIPATED.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23 .- The meeting of the oal operators in the Lehigh region, appointed for t norrow, has been postponed until the 30th inst. Ar effort is being made to secure the joint action of the operators in the other anthracite regions to reduce the wages of miners after the first of January and put the price of coal down 50 cents on the ton at all shipping points. The miners in their trades-unions, anticipatin such a movement, have already decided to resist an operators determine to carry out the programm suggested by the Lehigh men. Under the system established about two years ago by a combination of al the coal-carrying companies, the price will be reduced next March about \$1 per ton. A reduction at this time would not be merely an anticipation of the usual lo-Spring rates, but would indicate a conclusion on th part of the operators that the average price for 1874 bas

been higher than can be maintained next year. If the January rate is fixed at 50 cents a ton that for D comber, we may, therefore, expect to see a further fall of nearly \$1 when the season opens in March, unless a general strike among the miners pro duces a searcity. An officer of the Reading Railroad predicts a four or five months' strike as the result of an attempt to force down wages, and says that in the end the miners would be likely to triumph. The fact that the same wages are paid now as were paid in 1872 and 1973 is a strong argument in favor of the justice of a reduction. The reply of the miners that they are not given steady work, and ought, therefore, to have high pay while employed, is met by the operators with the statement that the coal regions are overstocked with labor that the same amount of coal could be taken out be three-fourths of the men now employed, and that steady work for mue months in the year could be given to that number. They say that the political economy taught in the Miners' Union and enforced upon the employers s that the whole number of men who choose to congregate about a mine should share equally in the work o be done, whether it be more or less, poor workmen getting as good wages as good ones. According to what is probably the best authority on the side of the coal operators, the profit on all the anthracite sent to marke during the year just closing has not exceeded 40 cents : ton. If this be true, the reduction in price which all consumers demand can only be effected by outling down the prices paid for labor.

THE HOTELS OF NEW-YORK.

HOW THE TRANSIENT POPULATION THE METROPOLIS IS CARED FOR.

FIFTEEN HOTELS WITH ACCOMMODATIONS FOR OVER 6,000 PERSONS-FIFTEEN MILLION OYSTERS, FIVE MILLION EGGS, A MILLION AND A HALF QUARTS OF MILE, CONSUMED IN A YEAR IN THESE HO-TELS-NINETEEN MILLION PIECES OF BED AND TABLE LINEN WASHED, AND SIXTY MILLION CUBIC FEET OF GAS USED EVERY YEAR.

Few persons are aware of the magnitude of the botel business of New-York City. The transient population of New-York during a year far exceeds the combined resident population of all the cities and vilages within a radius of 15 miles from the City Hall, and the amount of trade and employment caused by these transient persons cannot with certainty be arrived at. A TRIBUNE reporter has visited 15 of the principal notels-selecting from houses kept on both the American and European plans—and has ascertained a number of valuable statistics, which will be found in the accompanying tables. It will be seen that, although the principal ones have been selected, their transactions form only a small proportion of the hotel business. Sufficient, however, can be gathered from their statistics to give some idea of its ex-tent. In order to simplify the tables, the daily average of guests has been taken from those who sleep in the hotels; and it is estinated that those who remain more than one night or as boarders, are fully counterbalanced by those who visit the hotel only during the day, and do not remain over night. Among these may be mentioned persons who arrive by rail to meet European steamships, or to take some other line of railroad, and who, having a few hours to spare, "put up" at a hotel without securing rooms or obtaining more than their meals. Allowing then the daily average to be as estimated, and multiplying the aggregate by 365, it will be found that, in 15 hotels only of the 108 hotels in the city, there is a transient population of nearly a million and a half of persons in the course of the year. The arrival and departure of these visitors give employment, not only to the hotel proprietors and their servants, but also to stage and back drivers, besides causing a large amount of money to be expended in the various stores of the city; for no matter how short a time the visitor may remain in the city, he would be certain, almost, o make some purchase, be it ever so trifling. Inquiries of those who are engaged in working the tele graph instruments stationed in hotels have revealed Grand Contral that these transient visitors furnish most of the dis patches sent by them, and sometimes over \$100 per day is spent in some of the larger hotels. The theater ticket-sellers, who are generally attached to the booktands of the hotel, also do a good trade, about one fourth of the average number of guests purchasing tickets from them for either one or the other of the theaters, while still a larger number go to some place of amusement and pay for their admission when the get there. Book stalls and newspaper stands are also supported by these visitors, many of whom prefer to while away their spare time with reading, while others select some work of a light character to carry away with them and perusa while travellng. It may be safely, therefore, estimated that every visitor leaves in the city irpon an average, including hotel bill, very little short of \$10, which would give nearly \$12,930 per day from the guests of the 15 hotels quoted in the tables.

It will be noticed that some of the hotels are prepared on an emergency to accommodate more than double the number of their daily average; while every hotel quoed is capable of accommodating more garats than they have rooms. To accomplish this, in the event of any great influx of visitors, each hotel has a corps of men servants who are capable of turning a perior into a bed room, with every appliance, in a few minutes, or vice versa. The Thinuxe reporter was present on one occawarning, desired a room at a Lotel in which to hear testimony. The clerk reported that they could have room F, and the Committee, having used the room before, proeeded at once to it. The room was found to have been fitted up with four bedsteads, with the various appli ances for a sleeping apartment. Before any inquiries could be made, a number of men arrived; and, in le than five minutes, every vestige of the bedroom had disappeared, and the Committee were scated at a long table in a neatly furnished parlor. Doubtless after the Committee left, which was at about dusk, the parlor was again transformed into a bedroom.

The amount of food consumed at the hotels in the course of the year is enormous, and must certainly surprise who has not given the subject any previous thought. Of the 54,600 pounds of fresh ment required to supply these 15 hotels weekly, about 35,000 pounds are of beef alone. A bullock averages 1,000 pounds in weight. when slaughtered and dressed; but as the hotels only take the best cuts from the bullock it requires at least the slaughter of 350 bullocks every week, making It necessary to kill 23,000 head of cattle every year to feed the guests of only a small portion of the hotels to this city. The aggregate consumption of mutton, veal, pork &c., is also very large. It will be seen that the yearly consumption of fish is nearly 600,000 pounds, while 15,000,000 oysters are required during the same period. Five millions of eggs are also used in these 15 hotels of poultry and same are consumed in the same time. About 10,000 barrels of flour and nearly 20,000 barrels of potatoes are also required very large supply of green and root vegetables, taxing the capacities of many o the neighboring market gardens. Nearly 150,000 pound of coffee, 35,000 pounds of tea, and nearly 700,000 pounds of sugar are wanted every year. Over 35,000 cans of milk (or about a million and a half of quarts) and near ly 170,000 quarts of cream are necessary for the use of els, and the product of several duirles in the country is thus consumed. Over 450,000 pounds of but-ter are also used every year, and although our own State furnishes a large quantity for this demand, it has been found necessary on several occasions to tax the resources of other States. This business for the hotels i transacted by commission houses, the proprietors of which are bound to see that there is no failure in the supply of the very best butter that the market can produce. Apples and dried fruits have to be supplied in arge quantities, and one hotel uses over four boxes o emons every week in cooking. Fancy fruits during the season, for dessert, form a large portion of the expendi tures of a hotel. Two or three of the largest hotels hav een known to use 2,000 pounds of grapes every week while one hotel proprietor told a TRIBUNE reporter that barrel of oranges per day was a small demand. Nuts aisins. &c., are also used to a great extent for desser

It may be argued by those who do not look into the minutio of hotel expenses that all these things are paid for by the guests of the hotel in their board bills, and that the notel-keepers are well paid for what they sup ply. But there are many expenses that are rarely con idered by the transfent visitor. Cleanliness is ver. necessary in a hotel, and it will be seen that over million and a quarter of pounds of soap are annually required in these 15 hotels. Of course this includes sof soap for scrubbing, hard soap for the laundry, and tollet soap for the rooms, &c. The washing of table linen, bed linen, towels, &c., amounts to nearly 19,000,000 pieces every year, the Windsor Hotel alone washing over 7,000 per day. At the Grand Central-Hotel the proprietor showed a TRIBUNE reporter one purchase of 16 000 pounds of hard soup and 4,000 pounds of toile soap. Light and heat are also essential at all hours of the day and night, and after dark a hotel must alway present a brilliant appearance. The annual consump tion of gas at the 15 hotels alluded to exceed 60,000,000 of cubic feet, which, at \$1.75 per 1,000 feet amounts to \$165,000 per year. - About 25,000 tons of coal are required (annually for these hotels, and the hotel proprietors buy up large cargoes and store them away for Winter use. The storehouse of a large hotel alone covers an immense space of ground. In summer time the effects of the heat have to be mod-Summer time the effects of the heat have to be moderated by the use of ice, and about 12,000 tons of ice are necessary for this purpose during the year. When the ice companies choose to be exproitant, and the summer is very hot, the cost of the ice alone is a large expense, occurring as it does at a time when the hotel business is not in the most flourishing condition. The reading-room of a hotel is no light tax on a first-class house; but it is a necessary adjunct to the business. The porter's department of a hotel is one that is thought little of by guests, and yet in a large hotel over 30,000 pounds of baggage have to be handled every day; often carried on the shoulders of men from the street to the lifth or sixth story. In recently constructed hotels, elevators for coat, luggage, &c., have been introduced, but in those which have been erected for several years only the guests are taken up on elevators. Trunks average about 125 pounds each, but travelers' samples and other such baggage have been known to weigh nearly a quarter of a ton each. When the guest requires his truck in his room it has to be carried upstairs, and in the lifteen hotels the aggregate of pieces of baggage thus carried by the porters amounts to over 1,600,000 dering the year. Another feature of hotel keeping is the unavoidable waste which cannot be prevented. Fortunately, however, much of this waste is given to the poor; and several unstitutions, such as the Five Points Mission, depend upon this supply from the hotels for the relief of those who apply to them. This food is good and wholesome, but cannot be put a second time on toe hotel table, and therefore becomes a loss to the proprietor. In addition to this—an account of which cannot in any way be arrived at—the quantity of swill and garbage made at the 16 notes during the year, amount to eleven million of yourist in words. erated by the use of ice, and about 12,000 tons of ice are

this part of the subject, the Fifth Avenue, the Grand Central, the 8t. Nicholas, and the Windsor hotels, each make over 4,000 pounds of this waste every day; and, as the proprietors say, there appears to be no practical means to prevent it. The wear and tear of hotel furniture amounts to at least 20 per cent per annum, while the daily expenses, which have greatly increased during the past ten years, are enormous. Little expenses, such as stationery, waste paper, matches, toothpicks, &c., aggregate a large amount at the end of the year. One of the hotel proprietors showed The Tribune, reporter by his books that the daily expenses were \$2,500, while the receipts from the average daily number of guests at \$5 per day only amounted to \$2,250, thus showing a loss on the board bill of \$250 per day. This loss has to be made up by "extras," such as wine, clears, and a number of other things which only the traveter is acquanted with. During a portion of the year many of the rooms retain untennated, but a large proportion of the expenses still go on, and cannot be checked. The losses which occur at this time have to be made up in the busy season, and should this fail, the hotel proprietor is often rained.

The following table shows the number of public rooms in each of the hotels named, the number of persons that can be accommodated comitorably and without inconvenience, the number of any great midux of travelers, the daily average number of guests who sleep at the hotel, the number of servants employed, and the number of persons that convenience, the number of servants employed, and the number of persons that convenience, the number of servants employed, and the number of persons that the daily average number of guests who sleep at the hotel, the number of servants employed, and the number of persons that convenience, the number of servants employed, and the number of manual and the number of servants employed, and the number of manual and the number of servants employed, and the number of manual and the number of servan

commodate the	guest	4:					
Rooms	Can accommodat	Can accommodate	Of guests.	Total number of	Female cervants.	Male servants.	Coaches and car riages in attend- ance.
Albemarle107	120	130	80	63	98	40	10
Ashiand108		200	65	72	35	37	10
Brevoort138	120	1 150	85	76	334	4.3	25
Pifth Avenue. 5.40	650	700	450	400	145	255	60
Gilber	350	425	2.50	160	70	90	1.5
G. Centrat (5.10)		1200	475	340	205	170	50
Grand Un.on350	600	800	350	125	55	70	10
Holfman 2.:0	300	400	200	125	1149	60	2.3
Metropontan 100	600	. 700	400	3(20)	150	170	2607
New-York 300	350	50.1	200	18.7	90	99	30
St. Nicholas 503	750	1,000	4.50	375	215	160	50
Stortevant: 300)	325	375	230	135	65	70	21
Union Square., 142	175	200	140	69	30	39	10
Winchester 120	140	160	90	50	20	30	10
Windsor	600	700	459	400	250	150	4.5
Total 4652	6030	7610	3925	2935	1456	1479	399
The following meat, poultry, botels every we ago consumption	g tabl fish, ar	e should egg	ws the	umen r, and	in each	en of t	ne lo
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THE LANGE AND MINARY IN ME	THE PERSON NAMED IN	the state of the state of		
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THE ERREDMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

IIS APPROACHING MEETING IN CINCINNATI -- OPE-RATIONS OF THE SOCIETY DURING THE PAST

YEAR. The annual meeting of the Freedmen's Aid at Cincinnati, next Tuesday. This Society was organized soon after the late civil war, and was recognized and pro-vided with a constitution by the General Conference of 1872. Its object is declared to be "to labor for the education and special aid of freedmen and others, especially in cooperation with the missionary and church extension societies of the Methodist Episcopal Caurch. The General Conference appointed a Corresponding Secretary, whose duty it is to visit the annual conferences, present reports of the statistics and condition o the Society, and receive contributions, which are appointed to be taken in all the churches to carry on the work among the freedmen. The report of the Society for the past year says that the collections have been les than was expected, and a debt has been contracted in the purchase of real estate and the erection of school buildings. The total receipts were \$66,925, but the dis bursements leave only a small balance. The indebtedness is \$17,778 89. The following explanation is made in

bursements leave only a small balance. The indebtedness is \$17,773 89. The following explanation is made in the report of the use of the funds:

1. Permanent investments in school property. It is the design of the Society to establish a seminary of a high grade within the bounds of each conference in the South. 2. The support of teachers. This includes traveling expenses to and from the field, salaries and board of teachers. Sixy teachers have been employed the past year—a number less than in some preceding years, yet secured at a much greater expense, in view of their increased qualifications. 3. The aid of young men preparing for the ministry. The great want of our Church in the South is an intelligent and properly trained ministry. A large number of our ministers prior to emandation were unable to read, being prohibited from learning by severe penalties. Since that time many of them have learned to read, and, with a wonderful lialght into revealed trath, and a deep spiritual experience, have been instrumental in saving souls and leading men to Carist. But the times and circumstances which surround this unfortunate beople demand infinisters of increased attainments. Hundreds are now in the gebroils of the Society preparing for the ministry and for hissionaries in Africa. During the past year the preachers of several of the Southorn Conferences were invited to our semiluaries, and were drilled for weeks in the elements of an English education, in the discipline of the Chairch, and in the doctrines of the Buble—board, traveitig expenses, and tuntion being paid by the Freenmen's Aid Society. 4. The Preparation of Teachers. The following institutions were founded and are maintained by the Society: Central Tomessee College, Nashville, Tenn.; Shaw University, Holy Springs, Miss.; Challin University, Orangeourg, S. C. Charz University, Atlanta, Ga.; Haven Normal School, Valymessoro, A. C.; Rasthana, Ga.; Haven Normal School, Advingence, A. L.; Bast Budgal Institute, Hautstine, Ala; Bennett Seminary, Greensboro, N. C

"CRIME."

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I would like to know why you do not put crime in your WEEKLY any more. That was the only thing I took it for; so if you do not put it in again I must give the paper up. Respectfully, Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J., Dec. 14, 1874.

[There are few readers of THE TRIBUNE who believe that there is nothing better worth knowing in the world than the catalogue of its crimes, or that the true history of the metropolis is written in the records of the police. When there is so much to tell of great political and social movements, gallant adventures, heroic achievements, valuable discoveries, progress in art, science, and industry, and noble deeds of humanity, the true newspaper does not overcrowd its columns with petty details o theft and assault and battery. The most serious offenses must be reported, as a part of the occur rences of the day: but raking together a long list of 'crimes" is not to our taste, nor would it present any thing else than a distorted and libelous picture of the times. -Ed.]

CHILDREN LOST AND FOUND.

CURIOUS STORIES FROM PUBLIC INSTITU-TIONS.

LARGE FIELD FOR THE SOCIETY FOR THE PRE-VENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN-MYSTERI-OUS DISAPPEARANCES AND REMARKABLE RE-COVERIES.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, recently organized, is likely to find an amount and a particular class of work which comes within the scope of no other justitution. The many societies already established which have to do with children in one way or another have to listen to the stories of erncity in the wretched homes which they befriend, and they are sad and frequent, but it is not a part of their work to secure the punishment of the offenders. They receive the children that are made homeless by the blows and drankenness of parents, and give them food and clothing, and education. The new Society will supplement the efforts of the old ones by securing the pun ishment of brutal parents, and making them afraid of the methods of the law. Another important task, which may sooner or later fall to the lot of the new Society, is the protection of children against the numerous abductors of children, who if sometimes discovered and punished are oftener allowed to escape. If it is a common impression that the detectives are deficient and unequal to demands upon them in this direction, the fact of so many cases made known during the year which are not successfully worked, may account for it. That a large number of last children are restored to their friends through the efforts of detectives is certain; but, many complaints are made, whether justly or otherwise, that they enter into a search with ittle interest until large advances are made or some unusual honor is likely to be attached to the success of their efforts. In the course of a year more than 2,333 cases of lost children are reported to the police. A portion of these, of course, do not require an extensive hunt, but the children return in a few days, are found with friends, or have merely gone to lodging-houses. Many of these cases, however, are never brought to light; what be-comes of the children is never known; and yet, in a majority of instances, they are hold in families in the city, perhaps no more than a half hour's walk from their own homes. Not a few recoveries are made independently of the efforts of the detectives, by mere accident, or through the agency of some one of the many institutions which are devoted to the rescue of poor and orphan chil-

dron from the wretchedness of their lot. It does not always appear, when these mysteries are solved, that the lost children have been abducted. Some of them, with the hope of better fortune, which actuates many older people in rash changes, have deserted their homes, and sought shelter wherever they might, professing, perhaps, that they were without friends, or that they have been driven away from their homes by brutal parents, or that they dare not go home because they have not been able to earn anything. They are shrewd enough to adopt strange names, by which they are known among their new acquaintane It often happens that they find better homes than they left, and, either of their own inclination or through the influence of those who hold them, they keep their secret, live a false life, and become as dead to their own parents. Among the every-day occurrences of this nature, some are of marked interest, but are often not made known to any outside a small circle of friends. A case of more than usual interest, of which the full circumstances have not before been made public, was

exposed by a simple question from an officer of one of the largest charitable institutions in the city. A girl of about It years was brought to the institution, over a year ago, by a woman who professed to be her mother. Her story was that her husband had quarreled with her, and was very brutal; that she feared he would kill or injure the girl, in his rage, and she had brought her there to save her from his anger. She was referred to the Court for the directions of the Judge, who, after bearing the case, recommended that the child be left at the institution, for a time at least. She was there about six months, during which time she gave no intimation that the woman who brought her there was not ber mother. It was noticed, now over, that she was a girl of refinement in her manners and habits, and suspletion was time aroused that she had not always lived in the family of a vender. On the day she was to be sent to a Western home she was taken aside and informed that she was believed to have deceived them regarding her previous life, althours they then had no clew to her true history. She seemed at first somewhat frightened, but dually said to her questioner that in would profect her she want i tell him the truth. She had kept her scoret hecame those from whom she had not be hominion had threatened terrible punishment if she should tell, and she had not rid herself of the notion that they could by some means fulful their threats. She now, however, told her story. She was the dangater of a dressmaker up-horth, where means she give and real-time. Her mother seat her out one afterneon to buy rone buttons; she massed ner way, and walked about unit dusz, when she spone to a man who was fastening his horse by the ade-walk was acted the want had all take her home. If to tall her six months, during which time she gave no intimation toother story. Sie was the daugester of a crestalizer upborm, whose more she gives and read of the send her out one afforment to but note disc, when she
spoke to a man who was fastening his horse by the side
walk, and a shed if he would take her no. He took he
walk, and a shed if he would take her no. He took he
walk, and a shed if he would take her note he to the house,
is at the would take her more after dinner. Later
in the evening he told her she must say at ingit, which
she did. In the morning he told her that they had a
bard that he would take her more after
in the evening he told her she must say at ingit, which
she did. In the morning he told her that they had a
bard white she must take care of, that he should not
take her wice she sold was her home; that her ame
was not what she mot caned it, out Jouno Messler, and
that she was his little girl whom he lost when very
young. Having heard her story, the Superintendent
sought out the girl's mother at the address she had
given him, found her, and heard her sad account of her
less girl. She was mirrhed that she cound proposity
learn, important facts about her girl by going with him.
This she did, and there followed the Joyous recognition
and the restoration of the daughter to ber mother and
home. Darma the year that had intervened every
effort had been made by this lady that she and ner
from a could devise; but all the work of detectives had
been unsuccessful, not the slightest clew having been
obtained. To avoid notoriety no action was taken
against the abductor of the child, who went unprinsised.
Another recent case in which one of the asyluma was
the channel through which light entered, was that of a
girl under 12 years of age. She was taken to the institu-tion by a lady from the cast side of the city, which whose
against the abductor of the child, who went unprinsised.
Another recent case in which one of the asyluma was
the channel through which light end to the institution. She
remained here several months. She was an orroban, but
he buspers of gnard

THE BIBLE AND SCIENCE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: As the relation between the Bible and Science has now a place in your columns, I beg leave to propose respectfully the following questions:

propose respectfully the following questions:

First: Did not the Jewish and Christian writers always speak of the work of creation as accomplished in six days!

Secondly: Is there any evidence in the literature of the Jews, as expressed in the Talmud, in the Rabbinical and other writers, that they, when referring directly and specifically to successive days in the work of creation, ever used the word day as meaning an unlimited period of time!

Thirdly: Did not every Jew, as far as we have any knowledge, and every Christian for centuries, use the word day in the Foarth Commandment as including the same limitations of time! Was it not the general behight-the Targums and Christian commentaries upon the subject being singularly silent as to any other interpretation, taking the natural and unforced meaning of the words, "For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day and hallowed it."

Fourthly: Was there any change, among scholars, of

day and hallowed it."

Fourthly: Was there any change, among scholars, of the pationgy of the first book of Genesis, until geology and astronomy demanded a reconsideration of the problem of creation I

Fifthly: Was it not the Jewish idea that the world is

stationary, anchored in the water? "For Ho hith founded it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods." "The neavens above and the earth beneath, and the waters under the earth," &c., &c. floods." "The heavens above and the earth boneath and the waters under the earth," &c., &c. Sixthly: Were not the Jews in all their history far be-hind the Hindoos, Chaideans, Explains, &c., in their knowledge of astronomy and the physical sciences !

Other questions suggest themselves-now passed byexpressive of the conviction that the exposition of Dr.

Dawson will not be regarded as exhaustive and satisfactory. Holding fully to the claims of science, and noe less to the Bible, I wenture the intimation that there is yet lack of an expressed interpretation that will harmonically reconcile both.

L. O. W. New-York, Dec. 19, 1874.

THE TRIBUNE AND SHAKERS.

ELDER EVANS ON SPIRITUALISM. THE BEST TRAT A STRONG SPIRITUALIST CAN SAY POR HIS CAUSE,

In the Editor of The Tribune SIR: THE TRIBUNE was established originally in the interests of the common people-like the Roman Tribune, a magistrate chosen by the people, to protest the people from oppression by patricians or nobles—to defend their liberties against any infraction by Senate and Consuls. Is not our modern TRIBUNE a little too patrician in its tendencies on the subject of Spiritual ism's No sooner are its patrons, and even its founder, landed on immortal shores of the spirit world, than all interest in their welfare is as an end. I have sometimes thought, perhaps hastily, that The Thinens was an organ to defend the people of the United States, who are in the body, against all attempts of the people of the United States, and any other States, who are out of the body, from establishing a scientific communication and friendly intercourse through which they might seek to destroy that which destroys-war, poverty, sexual incontinence, solid and fluid intemperance, together with the abnormal desires of mind and body that engender diseases, which are excuses for medleation and drug doctoring. When the Fox girls were first in New-York as modiums, I had a tilt with my friend Horace, in which he accused me of "having an ax to grind"-Spiritualism favored Shakerism. I replied, "Henceforth, Spiritualism is an institution of America." Am I not justified by subsequent &cts !

America." Am I not justified by subsequent 2.01s!

"We have received, recently, divers letters of inquiry, principally from the inland and agricultural portions of the country, referring to what the anxious writers are courteous enough to call the 'recent spiritual manifestations.' We must refer all such seekers after trath to those of our cotemporaries who have established connection with outlying ghostly quarters. The Francus only undertakes to deliver news from traces accessible to railway trains, telegraphs, or at least, not to put toe coarse a point on it, balloons."

As an order of people, we, the Shakers, do have estab lished connections " with the outlying ghostly world "business connections too. Among this people, Spiritual ism, which is showing so much power-see Ray, xviii.originated. From here, Spiritualism went forth to humanity outside of this order. Do you ask what good it has done? It claims to have released the thirty millions of serfs of the Rassian Empire. If true, is not that glory enough? A friend from Albany, who went with the Palestine company of seventy Americans, was present at a dinner given by the Emperor and Empress, at which the Empress, speaking of Home-the American medium-states that it was by direction of spirits, through flome, that the Emperor issued the ukase freing the serfs, and to this the Emperor assented. That Slavery in America was destroyed by spirit agency I have never doubted. "John Brown's soul went march ing on" as really as did the army, and he went not alone. Stanton was a confirmed Spiritualist, and his statements to us that Lincoln was equally so were most explicit. Will THE TRIBUNE, as the frend of the common people of the two edujoined worlds, let these im-pertant facts go forth to humanity ! In the editorial "Katle King," there is a "breakin

the wall." The satire is designed to make a clean separation between the real and the fictitious-the houest and dishonest. It is keen enough for the purpose; but do you not close the door, to the inner world, a little too tight ! Why not leave the gates, at least, ajar! When you put it on this wise: "This materialization must be either spirits, assuming visible shape, or a skillful trick of clever knaves-there is no half way ground," i like it. That is just the truth of the case. Just stick to that point and we will get out of the fog. We can solve this problem as we would solve any other scientific problem. I was the first person, so far as I knew, who defined Spiritualism as a science, not a religion; placing it with agriculture, astronomy, geology, and chemistry, to be dealt with accordingly. By spiritualism, I would be understood the acknowledged existence of the spirit world-Haman Immortality—the possibility of intercommunication be-tween those in and those out of the body, and nothing more. The morality or immorality of the mediumthe occurring facts, whether important or puerde-the truth or falsity of communications, have no more bearing upon simple Spiritualism than similar things have upon electricity and electricians, or upon farming. Science is an orderly arrangement of facts. Give us the facts. The use or no use, the sense or no sense, we will

attend to hereafter. In an editorial of even date in The Scientific American are the following tremendous utterances. They may

correspond with your "Innocent Earthquake;" "How To INVESTIGATE SPIRITUALISM."

There has been intely an extraordinary revival of spiritualism, and it again challanges the general attention. Nearly all the newspapers, and some of the most respected of the literary mazazines, without reservation or protest, lend their estimans to its advocates. This revival of spiritualism is probably due to the new phase which the spiritual manifestations have taken on: Materialization, in place of raps, tips, trumpet blowing, tying, levitations, ponderations, etc., performed by or through the medium, we now have the spirits appearing in propries persons, with bodies apparently of flash and though and media dressed in such tables. iving, levitations, ponderations, etc., performed by of through the medium, we now have the spinits appearing in propries personæ, with bodies apparently of flesh and blood, and incely dressed in such clothes as tacy wors when they dwelt in the mortal coil. Now these things seem to justify us in recurring to the sniject of spiritualism, and in improving the opportunity to point out some things which science has to do with it. And to make the matter short, we will limit our rem. It to the alleged physical phenomena, the movements or changes of matter. We leave out of view of course the religious aspects of spiritualism; and for its bearings on psychology and physiology, we refer to what Faraday, Cirpenter, Tyndall and others have written. In the first place then, we find no words where with to adequately express our sense of the magnitude of its importance to science, if it be true, such words as profound, vast, stunchous, would need to be styngthened a thousand fold to be fitted for such a use. If true, it will become the one grand event of the world's history; it will give an imperiabile luster of glory to the 10th century. Its discoverer will have no rival in renown, and his or her mame will be written nigh above any other. For spiritualism involves a stallification of want are considered the most certain and foradamental conclusions of science. It demeats the conservation of unsternal of our chem.

other. For spiritualism involves a stallification of was are considered the most certain and fordamental conclusions of science. It demes the conservation of material and force; it demands a reconstruction of our chemistry and physics, and even our mathematics. It professess to create matter and force apparently on of the motions, and to annihin the them when created. If the pretensions of Spiritualism have a rational foundation, no more important work has been effect to men of science than their verification. A realization of the dreams of the dixir vita, the philosopher's store, and then the verification is of less importance to marking that the verification of Spiritualism.

Having for the last 40 years studied the science of

Spiritualism-by it I was converted to Shakerism-with

our own mediums, who have no motive, either of poverty or vanity, to practice fraud, I visited the Eddies. who knew nothing of my coming, determined to know of the facts there existing. I went as to one of

who know nothing or my coming, determined to know of the facts there existing. I went as to one of Tyndall's experimental lectures. After an unpicipulied examination 1 pronounce the materialization that I witnessed of some 15 spirits, of men and women, to be as true and real—as genuine—as are any facts in acrication or chemistry that I have over witnessed. I fully realize the responsibility I assume by this statement. I do it as a duty to my feet hows, who may not have the opportunities I have had in forming a Union with discussoid men acid women. "Two theories only are tenatile, recarding most of the spirit manifestations. They are real, and true, and honest, or they are a calpable fraud." So says The Scientific American. That is the pin to hang all doubts upon, until removed therefrom by facts—exilarly. But when, to this, he adds, "the media, "Q these cases, affecther the most worship-worthy of mortals," I demur entirely. We, too, feel into that trae. The facts may be real and the material zation true, and yet the mediaris be as great cheats and furs as were some of the reporters—not THE TRHECK's—who professed to give the public the facts of our Steinway Hall meeting, on the 224 November, and as somebody must be, in the great scandai suits.

Even ween media are entirely truthful, it no more constitutes them worship-worthy than is a pipe that conveys precous or vite flind—than is an electron machine. Again says the editor: "Concerning raps and materializations there is a question of fraid or no frand, and this is a question of such fundamental character that the answer to it is conclusive of the whole matter." Then come the tests to settle the important question—a gun is suggested, to shoot the apparition. This the editor is afraid of, and warms the investigator that an action for nunder would he should the fraudulent medium be kithed. Of the 15 male and temale facures of different sizes, ages, and proportions that I saw, any one of them might hone the realization. While any kind of a test, that a sincere inqu

TOO IGNORANT FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

From The Washington Chronicis (Sep.)

The President of the Civil Service Commis-The President of the Civil Service Commission was very indignant because an applicant for a cierkship, who had served with gallacity and credit during the war, and earned his promotion from the ranks by personal bravery, and whose clerical ability could not be questioned, was unable to answer the question, "Who were the two noted Poilst Generals in the American Revolution!" This manifestation of his extreme ignorance was sufficient to justify his rejection.